THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

# FIRST EDITION

## JOHNSON.

He Speaks-He Has no Further Ambitions to Realize-What He Thinks of Grant's Administrative Ability.

The N. Y. World's correspondent has been conversing with President Johnson. Referring to the probabilities of his being the next Governor, or perhaps a Senator from Tennessee, the correspondent was answered as follows, Said Mr. Johnson:-

"I have no disposition, indeed my tempera-ment, physical strengto, and nabits, aimost forbid me, to sink into idleness at the close of my term, and there is much to be done in the my term, and there is much to be done in the country, and much in Tennessee especially, to chist my solicitude and my efforts. I have no plan personal to myself in the future. I can truly say that I have no further ambitions to realize, and I certainty have no desire to retailate on any the slights or the burdens which have been imposed on me. I will audoubte ly exert myself to restore the sway of the Constitution over the country, and particularly over my State, but as to any special line on which I may work, that will be wholly controlled by circumstances. As to going to Euroje, too, that is entirely in doubt. After I retire from this place, private business will detain n.e iu Washington for a few days, then my family and self will go to Tennessee, and it depends just on them whether we visit Europe or not. Nothing is determined, and we will be governed by circumstances. As to returning to the Senate, I am free to say that I think there is great need there and large opportunity there for any man governed solely by principle. A Senator should have profound convictions of his own, and unbending moral and physical courage, too, to maintain them. For such men there is a crying necessity in the Senate, and such men could not only in time bring back the sway of the Constitution, but would make their mark as benefactors of the country upon the history of the future. In many respects I think that a Senator of the United States has the highest opportunities of any officer in our Government, for while in a sense he represents a State, in a larger and better sense he represents the country as a whole. By his longer tenure of office he survives the petty, stormy issues which biennially change the House, to a degree, and by his more extended representation he can and should rise to the plane of statesmanship and tolerauce. When I remember my first entrance into Congress, I recall as contemporaries Clay, Webster, Wright, Calhoun, Benton, Douglas, Clayton, and Hayne; and such men as being yet above even the average of their times, yet raised by attraction that average to a near level with themselves. I think that it is more than; a coincidence that the evils which afflict this country have dated from and have continued along with the deterioration of the character of Congress individually and collectively con-sidered. Small men brought on great evils and great evils have continued small men. The dawn of better times will be signalized by the advent of better men."

What he thinks of Wilson and the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

Correspondent—"He (Senator Wilson) said that he thought it unwise to consider the Tenure-of Office bill this session, because, though persuaded that it would be repealed if brought to a vote, and though convinced that you would sign the repeal, he yet thought that along with your approval you would send in a mes age which would rasp Congress more than it would be able to bear at the present time." The President replied, "That's just like Wil-

in words which do not give his party opponents a handle. The other day he blurted out that he was against submitting the suffrage amendment to State conventions instead of existing legislatures, because conventions would have to be voted for; and if folks had a chance vote on the amendment, it would be lost. This confession ought to be sufficient to kill the amendment, though if it kill even Wilson it will be a wonder. However, neither he nor any one else need fear I would send in anything but my name at the bottom of a bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office law. I vetoed that bill, and of course I would approve its repeal, to be consistent, as I have been consistent all through. Nevertheless, if, instead of a repeal, Congress should send me a bill modifying the civil tenure law, or even miti-gaing it, I would not approve of it, as I am against the whole principle of the act, believing It to be unconstitutional. No man who comes after me can get along with it. General Grant's demand for its repent shows that he understands this, and the exertions which his friends make for its repeal show that they understand it. They vindicate my veto of the a w and my protest against it, and they ackno w-edge their mistake in passing it. For my part, I would be glad to see that mistake rectided. To be sure the repeal of the law would do me no good now, but as a patriotic man, desirous of having an honest civil service, I would be giad to see the law wiped out of the statute spok."

General Grant's Ability. Correspondent-"Mr. President, don't you think if General Grant innerits all the burdens

think if General Grant inherits all the burdens put upon you, that from your knowledge of his character there will be trouble?"

The President—"Neither General Grant nor any other man can administer this Government with such a law. No man can administer it properly either who has not a plan, or policy, if you will, of his own, founded upon a clear conviction of what the Constitution teaches and means. General Grant will be peculiarly liable to feel restive under this law. It is one thing to to feel restive under this law. It is one thing to sit in headquarters to write orders and have them chayed, and it is quite another to wish to institute measures and action, and find yourself hampered as no other President ever was before; and to have your executive functions shorn from you, and yourself blamed for the burging and corruption of others whom you sannot reach. Presidential recommendations annot reach. Presidential recommendations ill not amount to general orders by any nears. Ir General Grant developes an intellimeans. If General Grant developes an intelli-gent inderets ading of our system, and demands a arm respect of his rights, he may, in time, get back the powers to the Executive office which have been taken from it. To do this he must surround himself in his councils with politicians or statesmen who are familiar with administration and with the laws, and to whom can be safely committed the trusts and powers of government. If a President wan's a Cabinet of clerks he san get them, but he will find the whole load of government too much for his time and his mind. If he secures excertenced statesmen to assist him, he will dud that h msel' and themselves are deprived of all

by the existence of a law forbidding changes of employes at will. Congress perceives that the pople really disapprove of the checks put upon me. The efforts the ablest men of the party are making for the repeal of the Tenure of Office at prove that they keenly interpret how public centiment calls for it." —A Petersburg, Va, paper, alluding to the recent death of the three-year old planist, of that city, says:—"The head of this little musical predigy, according to medical prediction, burst open after his death, caused by a severe enlargement of the brain." His guardians had compelled that brain to enlarge by unpatural and violent exercise.

vantage which comes from accord of action the existence of a law forbidding changes of

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. The Last Days of Andrew Johnson's Administration.

From an Occasional Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. The last days on another administration are numbering themselves, and in a very few days the acts of Andrew Johnson as President will cease to occupy public attention, and pass to the province of history. Indeed, they live so fast in Washington that many now speak of his administration as if it already had passed from the living present. Mr. Johnson manages, however, to keep the fact of his official existence before Congress by plumping a veto mesage down upon the two houses every day or two. With him the ruling passion is most cer-

tainly strong in death. It is difficult at this time to give a candid review of Mr. Johnson's acts, From somequiet standpoint in the future, the historian may be able to discern something worthy enough in itself to lift his administration above the general contempt in which it is most surely held at present. Even his friends, whilst defending the honesty and patriotism of his intentions, admit that in all great essentials he has been a failure. Self-opinionated, obstinate, and ego tistical, he would not listen to the advice o those most worthy of confidence. Even his Cabinet were not his advisers in the proper sense of the term. Some of his most memorable acts were performed without consulting, or even informing, his constitutional advisers. He was a fit subject for the small men who gathered about him-flattering his vanity feeding upon his patronage, and counselling bim to his ruin. That Mr. Johnson is no judge of men was proven at every step dur ing his term of office. The want of this onegreat quality had much to do with his unfortunate course. That he had qualities to admire even his most bitter enemies admit. Had his firmness been displayed in promoting the best interests of his country, his name would have been placed high among the noblest and most illustrious of his predecessors. But, exerted as it was against the men upon whose shoulders he was borne into power; exerted against the great cause in which he had formerly labored, and for which the nation had suffered, it became almost a crime. Had he remained true to the men who elected him, true to the spirit of freedom and justice that came out of the war triumphant he would have passed from power with the benedictions of a liberated race and the blessings of a grateful people. But also for him! in an evil hour he listened to the voice of personal ambition, turned his back upon his friends and the great unfinished work before him, and in his vanity began to lay the foundation stones for a new party whose leader he should be, and whose work would be the undoing of all that had been accomplished by the sacrifices and sufferings of the people. The the sacrifices and sufferings of the people. The hope was a delusive one: he reached to pluck the coveted prize and fell from his high estate,

hope was a delusive one: he reached to pinck the coveted prize and tell from his high estate, and lost the golden opportunity of a lifetime. The sublime work that his hands might have done will be accomplished by another. To his illustrious successor will be given the unfinished task, and with it the giory of establishing the nation in profound peace upon the enduring foundations of freedom and justice.

And thus Andrew Johnson passes out of power "unhonored and unsung," and already we hear the tread of the coming man. And in this restless sea of political strife and excitement the question you hear on all sides is, "by whom will be be surrounded, by whom advised?" And no one is able thus far to give a satisfactory answer. All shades of opinion in the Republican party express entire confidence in General Grant, both as to his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected, and in the firmness and integrity of his character. Yet notwithstanding all this, there is the most intense anxiety as to whom he will select as Cabinet ministers. Each State is anxious for representation. Your State is divided, and scarcely knows what she wants. It is evident that some of your public men desire ex-Governor Curtin, and it appears qually evident that others don't; and if report be correct, Grant belongs to the latter party, which seriously embariasses the former. It also appears that the party that does want the ex-Governor do not want the ex-Christian Commission man, or any other man who is not a "political leader." the party that does want the ex-Governor do not want the ex-Christian Commission man, or any other man who is not a "political leader." In this also, they are unfortunate enough to differ with Grant, who don't seem to have a partiality for "great political leaders."

Those gentlemen who come here Cabinet making speak as having authority from the people, and yet I think it would be difficult for many of them to show their credentials. As is enstemany at the close of a session of Congress. many of them to show their credentials. As is customary at the close of a session of Congress, there is a great rush of business, and doubtless, in the burry, needed legislation will be passed over to be finished in the extra session of the new Congress. I was present in the House a day or two since when the Copper Tariff bill was passed by a very close vote over the President's veto. It was a decided triumph for the friends of protestion and for these intersected by riends of protection and for those interested in his important source of national wealth, which

this important source of national wealth, which has been in a very languishing condition owing to the increased coal of production, attributable chiefly to the operations of the general tariff and the inflation of our currency.

This bill places copper on nearly an equal footing with our other interests, such as iron, steel, lead, etc. Had the President's veto been sustained, and no legislation obtained in the extra session, this important interest would have been virtually consigned to the "tomb of the Capuleis." Your own State has invested in the production of copper over eight millions of money, which would have been lost, or have remained unproductive for years to come, had this needed protection been refused. And yet I noticed Pennsylvania Congressmen voting to sustain the veto. To say the least, it was discouraging to see the representatives of a great protective tariff State voting not only against a suffering interest of the country, but directly against a largein vested capital belongagainst a suffering interest of the country, but directly against a large invested capital belonging to their own constituents. Among this number cannot be named the Republican members of your own city, or indeed of the State; all were true and firm. In the Senate, where the bill was passed by a splendid vote. General Cameron, true to his antecedents and the interests of the great Commonwealth he represents in part, labored and voted for the bill, whilst his colleague (Mr. Buckalew) voted against it. Whatever the enemies of General Cameron may say, they cannot with truth assert that he does not labor earnestly and vote consistently for every measure that will in any way promote the inlabor earnestly and vote consistently for every measure that will in any way promote the industrial interests of the country, and especially of Pennsylvania. In the House, conspicuous among those who labored for the passage of the bill was Judge Kelley, whose services cannot be overestimated. The Judge is an indefatigable worker—perhaps no man in Congress accomplishes more—and as the especial friend and advocate of the great industrial interests of the country, he stands in the very front rank of American statesmen.

and advocate of the great industrial interests of the country, he stands in the very front rank of American statesmen.

There is no man in Congress who has more facts at his command, or who is so ready and powerful in debate upon the important questions relating to finance, tariff, internal resources of the country, etc. etc. It should be a source of pleasure and pride to Pennsylvanians that they have as a representative a gentleman who is so thoroughly able to defend her great interests and promote her weitare. To him, more than to any other, belongs the credit of ventilating the fallacles of Mr. Commissioner Wells. His speech in the evening session on Mr. Moorhead's amendment to strike out the salary of the Commissioner after June next was a most powerful and convincing argument, carrying the House with him in a most extraordinary manner. The object of this move was to show Mr. Wells that hir free-trade doctrines, supported by ingenious failscies, were not agreeable to the representatives of the American people, much as they might gratify the British Minister. The importance of the action of Judge Kelley and his friends cannot be overestimated. The report of Mr. Wells was made with a special object, namely, to promote free-trade doctrines, and, coming as it did from an official source, and circulated broadcast over the country at the expense of the public treasury, it was calculated to do great harm. The prompt and vigorous attack made upon it on

its reception by the House exhibited its fallacies, and in a great measure destroyed the effect it was expected to have. The letters written by a distinguished citizen of your city, Mr. Henry O. Carey, were very powerful arguments, and had a very marked effect upon official citicles here.

Washington is fast filling up with strangers coming here to witness the inauguration, and many to arge their particular cisims upon the incoming administration. Some will re urn gratified and delighted, while the greater number of those who seek office will go home disarpointed. There is one thing sure, whoover may lose the Washingtonians, always gain by the changes of administration. Each change brings grist to their mill, which, unlike the mill of the goods, grinds very fast, and charge heavy toils.

We washington is fast filling up with strangers are understanding to the connected to with a connected to w

Until after March 4th, farewell. STRANGER.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.

—The March term of the Court was opened this morning by his Honor Judge Peirce. He appointed Thomas Kemole foreman of the Grand Jury, and proceeded to instruct that body as

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:-The office of a Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The office of a grancy jury is one of great trust and importance to you the Chammonweanth counted the inquiry into all offenses against her peace and diguity. Fo you is committed the honor of the State and the projection of the chiracta, by p esenting the guilty for trial and publishment, and protecting the state and the projection of the chiracta, by p esenting the guilty for trial and publishment, and protecting the state and the product of crammal inew. In the peace against the poblet of crammal inew. In the peace of the fillsty condition of our stees, and has filly spoken of them our stees, and has filly spoken of them of the law, in the past of those whose duty it is to keep them clean, at who have neg colesi that duty." The effort to keep the streets clean, from some crause, for the last several years, has been a miserable failure. Their condition is a relisance, endangering public health, and an offense against decendangering public health, and an offense against decendant of the result hem for misorabiling and continuing and cont grand later is one of great trust and importance to you the U mmonweath coundes the inquiry into all offenses against her peace and dignity. Fo you is committed the honor of the State and the projection

Criminals will also learn that they must support themselves, whether in prison or out of it; and such of them as are not nopeless y bad may think it alto-gether more agreeable to support themselves at large than within the walls of a prison, and may

large than within the want of the discharge of therefore avoid crime.
You will be assisted, gentlemen, in the discharge of your duties by the officers of the Court and the District Attorbey and his assistants; and if you should desire any information of the Court upon he as, in cischarge of your duties, it will give me p easure to advise you.

The Grand Jury has power over the costs in certain cases which, if judiciously administered, may have a restraining influence over improper litigation. In all present ions, cases of felony excepted, if the bl.i of indictment shall be returned 'ignoramus,' the Grand Jury seturning the same shall decide and certify on such blit whether the country or present of prosecutions.

tify on such blit whether the country or present shall pay the cost of prosecution.

The petit jury having been organized, the Court proceeded to dispose of the prisoners who crowded the two docks.

John Williams pleaded guilty to the larceny of several calfskins, and was sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Robert McClelland pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny as batlee of two unmade coats, and was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

one year.

William Butler pleaded guilty to the iarceny of one bridle, and was sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

Frank Strechler pleaded guilty to the larceny of several pictures and a dress coat, and was sentenced to the County Prison for one year. James W. Webb, a young man of respectable appearance, pleaded guilty to three bills of indictment to charges of the larceny of a valise and several articles of clothing, and was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for one year

and six months.

Robert Armstrong pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of chickens, and was sentenced to the County Prison for two months. SUPREME COURT IN BANG - Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.-The following judgments were given this morning:—
Butcher vs. Yocum.
Court of Philadelphia.

Error to the District
Judgment affirmed.

Opinion by Bead, J.

Mitchell & Keene's Appeal from the Orphans'
Court of Philadelphia. Appeal quashed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Sharp, Welss & Co. vs. Garrett S. Billis.
Error to the District Court of Philadelphia.
Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson,

Keene's Appeal. Dismissed. Opinion by Agnew.

The Berks county list was called, but preference was given to the case of William Brooks and Charles Orme vs. The Commonwealth. This was a writ of error brought from the Oyer and Terminer of Monroe county. The piaintiffs, Brooks and Orme, were tried in Strondsburg for the murder of Theodore Brodhead, were convicted of marder in the first degree, and on the 2d of January were sentenced to death. The facts of the case, as our readers will recollect, were that Brooks and Orme entered and robbed Thomas Brodhead's tavern, and were pursued and overtaken by Thomas and Theodore, who attempted an arrest; they offered resistance, using pistols, and killed Theodore. At the trial, their counsel savanced the point that the two Brodheads were private citizens, and not officers of the law, and therefore their attempted arrest was illegal, and the killing was not murder in the first degree, but mans laughter, and their principal assignment of error is that the President Judge, Barrett, Keene's Appeal. Dismissed. Opinion by manslaughter, and their principal assignment of error is that the President Judge, Barrett, overruled this point. Under argument.

-Great preparations are making in Paris for the performance of Rossini's unpublished Mass, which will be executed at the Italian 

Advices from San Francisco-Affairs in Baltimore.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

#### General Grant Besieged.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. Warmington, March 1. - General Grant's bead quarters are besieged by Senators, members, and politicians, all urging their friends for office under the new administration. General Grant receives them ail, says a kind word to them, and shakes hands, but declines to transact any business in advance of his installation into

A Cabinet Member from the South. The committee of Southerners, composed of Whittemore, of South Carolina, Kellogg, of Alabama, McKee, of Kentucky, and Heaton, of North Carolina, called by appointment upon General Grant this morning, relative to the appointment of a member of his Cabinet from the South. After a friendly conference Grant informed them that they had had a Southern President for the last four years, and he thought they should be satisfied with that. The committee lest without any further effort to get a Southern man appointed to the Cabinet.

The Diplomatic Appropriations. The conference committee on the Diplomatic bill have agreed to the bill as reported from the Senate Appropria ion Committee. This strikes out Butler's amendment, and leaves the Central and South American missions as they are at present.

### Governor Dennison

of Ohio has informed several members of Congress, who are among his confidential personal friends, that he is going into the Cabinet as Postmaster-General.

The pressure is very great in favor of Creswell of Maryland for a Cabinet place.

#### FORTIETH CONGRESS - THIRD SESSION senute.

Washington, March 1 .- The Senate met at il Washington, March 1.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M.
Mr. Bayard presented the credentials of Thomas F.
Bayard Senator-elect from Delaware.
Mr. Van Wilskle presented the credentials of Arthur J Boreman, Senator-elect from West Virginia.
Mr. Trumbuil called up the bill to authorize imprisonment at hard labor as punishment in certain cases; which was passed.
Where the law simply prescribes imprisonment for offenses against the United States, this bit authorizes a sentence of hard 1-bor at the discretion of the court.

rizes a sentence of hard labor at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Trumbull, also, called up the bill relative to the rights of property of married women in the Distilct of Co unois. Which was passed.

On motion of Mr Sprague, the bill for the relief of certain companies of acouts and guides, organized in Alabama, was passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to authorize the coining of pickel copper five on the least and stated that the Committee, being equally divided on the subject, could not make any recommendation in regard to it.

## House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

The Honse met at it o'clock.
Mr. Wallis presented a memorial from citizens of Alabama for an increase of representation in Congress from Alabama, in consequence of the extension of the elective franchise to freedmen.

Under the call of States were introduced, read twice, and referred the following bills:

By Mr. Catis, granting lands, to the Tennesse and Coosa Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Fublic Lands.

By several members bills to relieve persons named from legal and political disabilities.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill in relation to bridges across the Ohlo river. The bill provides for the apprintment by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, of a body of solentific engineers, not less than five nor more than seven, to report at the next session of Congress the proper width of spanifor railroad bridges across the Ohlo river, adapted to the wants of navigation and commerce, add that until Congress takes action on such record no bridge shall be erecuted over the Ohlo river, unless it shall have one continuous span not less than four hundred feet la width in the clear over the main channel of the river. He moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) saked Mr. Cook if he would not allow him to say a word?

Mr. Cook replica "Not a word." (Laughter)

The previous question was seconded—yeas 70, nays, 42, and the bill was then passed—yeas. 89; nays, 69.

## FROM SAN FRANCISOO.

## Defrauding Officials.

FAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 .- The grand jury yes erday indicted four members Outside Land Committee of the Board of Supervisors for fraud in connection with outside lands.

Union Pacific Railroad Blocked, The Union Pacific Railroad is still blocked with snew for many miles. There has been no train either way from Wasatohie since the 12th of February. The latest overland advices from New York were on the 6th inst.

Death of an Officer. William A. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major United States Army, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at Point San Jose.

Constitutional Amendment. The amendment to the Constitution allowing universal suffrage was received at Carson City by telegraph, and submitted to both houses of the Nevada Legislature and made the special order for Mon lay next. The ratification of the amendment is doubtful, as an opinion prevails that it permits Asiatics to become citizens.

Advices from Alaska, Alaska advices to February 9 have been received. Five white men, while on a trading expedition, were killed by Kaikee Indians near Sitks, to revenge the death of their friends who were shot by the sentries at Sitka.

The United States steamer Saginaw, with General Davis and staff, was about to leave for Kaikee. The revenue cutter Reliance is still at

### FROM BALTIMORE.

#### The Rush to Washington - Homicide. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March L - Large crowds of strangers are arriving here by every conveyance en route for the inauguration. Among them is a perfect swarm of pickpockets, who have been trying their hand here on several persons.

Our hotels are nearly all full, and the trains to Washington crowded. An immense number of Baltimoreans are going over.

Extensive and complete arrangements have been made by Mr. Garrett, President of the railroad, to convey all by running numerous extra trains. The same is being done by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Northern Central Roads.

The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, sailed to day with a full cargo and thirty pasengers.

Daniel Harrington, who was shot on Friday night by James C. Reilly, died yesterday, Really is in jail.

#### Robbery in Boston.

Boston, March 1.—Nathaniel G. Wood, watch maser and jewetler in Hanover street, was robbed on Sunday merning of \$7000 worth of

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

# This Morning's Quotations.

London, March 2-A. M.—Consols 935 for mone; and account. United States 5-20s quiet and steady at 825. Stocks quiet. Eric Railroad, 254; Ill nois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 324. Liverpool, March I-A. M.-Cotton quiet;

midding uplands, 114d.; midding Orieans, 124d. The sales to day will probably be 10,000 bales. Corn, 30s. for new, and 31s. for oid. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, March 1—P. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account; United states 5-20s, 83%. American stocks easier. Eric Railroad, 25.
Liverpool, March 1—P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower. HAVRE, March 1.—Cotton easier; tres ordinaire on the spot, 140f.

#### THATER VS. GREENBANK.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee. The Legislative Committee inquiring into the contest between Messrs. Thayer and Greenbank, for the Associate Jundgeship of the Di-trict Court, met this morning at ten o'clc . in Select Council chamber. There was a full attendance of members. The testimony was as

Select Council chamber. There was a full attendance of members. The testimony was as follows:—

Patip Lowry, Jr., sworn—I belong to the First precinct of the Twenty-seventh ward, was present at the election in October last; a man named Joseph Etnier I challenged; he said he was a resident of New Jersey and had only come here five days before the election; he voted the Republican 'loket; Joseph Chambers voted on minor papers; Henry Gall voted on papers issued in 1856; this man, the year before, wore that he had no papers; he voted the Republican ticket in the name of John Davis; he was a 'reseater,' as Mr. Davis, who resided in the division, soon after appeared and cast his vote.

On cross examination, the witness said that the majority of officers at the pells were Democrats.

Horace G Gall, on being sworn, produced the hourly return and window book of the First division, Sixth ward.

Mr. Dechert, for Mr. Greenbank, stated that he intended to show that between the hours of 9 and 10 o cock on the morning of the election, Mr. Greenbank received 47 votes instead of 34, as shown by the returns. He had the men present who voted the 47 tickets in that hour.

Mr. Simpson, for Mr. Thayer, was opposed to such an investigation. He knew the election-box of that division would c intain the votes, and by an examination of it the truth could be arrived at. It was wrong to ascertain the vote in that hour by the manner which Mr. Dechert proposed.

The committee then retired, and on returning refused to hear the testimony of the 47 voters, but was willing to open the box if desired by the respondent, Thomas L. Clark sworn—I reside in the Third division for the Twenty separth ward; at he desired.

The committee then retired, and on returning refused to hear the testimony of the 47 voters, but was willing to open the box if desired by the respondent. Thomas L. Clark sworn—I reside in the Third division of the Twenty seventh ward; at the October election a man named John Nalan voted the Republican ticket; ne was a foreigner and not naturalized; David Johnson voted the sepublican ticket on minor paper; he declined to swear that he came to this country under twenty-one years; Joseph Taylor voted on sge; witness dad not believe he was twenty-one years of, Mr. Pikington voted the same ticket, and witness, from information atterwards received, he believed had no right to vote.

Charles B Magee sworn—I belong to the Second division of the Fitteenth ward; two men voted on miner papers, and they admitted, under oath, that they came here before they were of age; this appeared at the November election.

Charlet Faby sworn.—I reside in the Fourth division of the Twenty-lifth ward; I was an Inspector in that division at the October election. I have resided in that division for seventeen years; am acquainted with people in that accilon of the city; the poils were not opened until about twenty micutes past seven o'clock, owing to some trouble in reference o the books; the Republican Inspector having the book, cou'd not find the namesof the voters, and wines assisted him; a Mr. Maguire's name cound not be found on the assessment list, but witness vouched for him; others were vouched for by witness; a man giving the name of George W. Myers voted the Republican itsket; he was not challenged; a few minutes later another person appeared to vice on the same name, but his vote was not received; dou't know of one illegal vote received; the Republican Inspector has stated to me that the election was a fair one.

On cross-examination witness said that quite a number of oaths were administered that day; to elieve

only lawing votes were received: the Republican Inspector has stated to me that the election was a fair one.

On cross-examination witness said that quite a number of caths were administered that day; every man whose name was not on the regular assessment list I believe, was sworn or vouched for: I don't believe there were over forly persons swornthat day.

Aldern an John A. Hurley sworn—A man named Samue! Redgers was brought before me charged with illegally voting in the Second division of the Twelth ward; after a hearing he admitted that he came from New York and was not a legal voter.

John Flizwaters worn—I was return clerk at the October election in the Fourth division was conducted harmoniously, and I have no hesitation in saying that the election in that division was conducted harmoniously, and I have no hesitation in saying that the election in that division was legal.

Patrick Green sworn—I reside in the Fourth division of the Twenty-lifth ward; I was Judge of the October election in that division; the election was conducted that day in a proper and legal manner.

Mr. Fahy helped Mr. Dryberg, the Republican inspector, in searching for names on the assessment book; Mr Dryberg did not expressed satisfaction as to the conduct of the officers of that division; all challenges were accepted that day; I know of no tilegal voies being received.

—The Oneen of Belgium perceiving that her

—The Queen of Belgium perceiving that her now deceased son had, during his illness, a special taste for the harp, amid her melan-choly duties learned to play that instrument quite well, and thus soothed the young Prince in his sgonized moments.

-"Doctor," said a gentleman to a physician, "my daughter had a fit this morning, and afterwards remained for half an hour without knowledge or understanding." "Oh," replied the doctor, "never mind that; many people continue so all their lives."

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }

Monday, March 1, 188. }

There is no essential change to record in the

money market, and we continue to quote at \$1 @6 per cent, for "call loans" on Government collaterals, and 7@81 per cent, for mercantile obligations of short dates. The spring demand for goods has fairly commenced, and the West-ern merchants are coming forward in larger numbers than for some time past. The low rates of freight to all Western points will undoubtedly stimulate trade. The drain of currency from the South and West to the prominent seaboard cities is heavy, and gives unmistakable evidence of an easy market for some time to

The Stock market was moderately active this The Stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices were well maintained. Government loans were stronger. City sixes were disposed of at 101 for the new certificates. Reading Bailroad was duft at about 46‡. Fennsylvania Bailroad met an increased demand, and sold up to 58; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 34; Lehigh Valley Bailroad at 50‡. Canal stocks attracted more attention. Lehigh

Davigation sold at 20s.

Bank and Passenger Rallway shares were quiet. 38 was bid for Green and Cates: 26 for Spruce and Pine: and 11s for Hes in ville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK RICHARGE SALES TO-DAY 

-Narr & Ladner, Slock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's 

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.: -U. 8. 68 of 1881, 116 @1164; do. 1862, 118 @1182; do. 1864, 1144 @115; do., 1865, 1154 @116; do. 1865, 1164 @1124; do., 1867. acw, 1124 @113; do., 1868, 1124 @113; do., 58, 10-468, 1064 @1064; do. 30-year 6 per cept. Cy., 10 2@1024; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1314 @1314; Silver, 125@127.

125@127.

—Mesers. William Painter & Co... bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s. 1881, 115; @116; U. S. 6-20s. 1862, 117; @117;; do., 1864, 114; @114; do., 1865, 115; @115;; do. July, 1865, 112; @113; do. July, 1867, 112; @113; do. July, 1867, 112; @113; do. July, 1867, 112; @1062. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, '31; @131;

—Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154@116; 5-20s, 1864, 114; @115; 5-20s, 1865, 112; @113; do. 1868. 112; @113; do., 1867, 112; @113; do. 1868. 112; @113; do., 1867, 112; @113; do. 1868. 112; @113; do., 106@106; Gold, 131; Market excited. 125@127.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P.M; 

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, March 1.—Business was exceedingly dull to day, and the transactions on 'Change were unimportant, owing to the attention of the merchants being absorbed in the dedication of their new hall on Second street, above Walnut, where several hundred merchants from this and other cities were assembled.

Flour was dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5.65.25 for superflue; \$5.75.66.25 for extras; \$7.67.90 for lows. Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8.69.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$10.612-50 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7.67.25 per barrel.

to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7'25 per barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet but firm. Sales of red at \$1.80@1 90; amber at \$1.95; and white at \$2.10@2'20. Rye is steady at \$1.55 per bushet for Western. Corn is held firmly at full prices. Sales of 7000 bushels yellow at 89c. Oats are unchanged. We quo'e Western at 74@75c. and Pennsylvania at 60@70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$60 per ton.

Whisky is duil at 97c.@\$1 per gallon, tax paid.

## Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, March 1.—The Cattle market was active this week, but prices were unchanged. 1500 head sold at 10@10½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8½@9½a, for fair to good do., and 6@8c. ¥ b., gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars

Hood.

36, Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 734@914, gr.
26, A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 834, gr.
45, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7@94, gr.
100, P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@10/s, gr.
66, P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@10/s, gr.
98, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10/s, gr.
98, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10/s, gr.
100, James McFillen, Chester co., 9@94, gr.
100, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@94, gr.
100, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@94, gr.
115, Uliman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@94, gr.
116, Uliman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@94, gr.
117, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@94, gr.
118, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@94, gr.
119, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@94, gr.
1100, Smith & Bru., Western, 6%8, gr.
1100, Smith & Bru., Western, 7%810, gr.
1101, Smith & Bru., Western, 7@84, gr.
1102, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7%994, gr.
1103, J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 8@94, gr.
1104, Kimble & Wallace Chester co., 7%994, gr.
1105, Charles Duffy, Western, 7@8, gr.
1106, Charles Duffy, Western, 7@8, gr.
1107, Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 8%, gr.
1108, J. Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 8%, gr.
1109, Western, 7@8, gr.
1109, J. Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 8%, gr.
1109, J. Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 8%, gr.
1100, J. Seldonridge, Lancaste 36, Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 7%@914, gr.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO. Feb 28—Arrived, ships Mary E.
Packer, from New York; Bombay, from Philadelphie; and Sags. from Manuilla

New York, Mar. I—Arrived, steamships Cloopatra, from Vera Urus, and Belloma, from London.
Formuses Monroes, Mar. I.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Diapea, from Matanas,

GBY Allamite Coots.]

QUEENSTOWN, Mar. I.—Arrived, steamship Siberis, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Mar. I.—Arrived, steamship Amorica, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... MARCH 1.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Catasrine, 5) bours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones 24 hours from New York, with noise to John F. Ohl.

Schr M. A. McGahan, Call. 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to J. R. M. orebead & Co.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Patteson, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Steamer Henry L. taw. Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Royal Arch. Stantey, bence for Amsterdam with petroleum, is strauded near Velsent.

Brig Wm. Muir, Acker, for Philadelphia, was at Brig Wm. Muir, Acker, for Philadelphia, was at Sagua 12th uit.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Halev at Bermuda 20th uit., was to sail same day for New York.
Brig S. V. Merrick. Lippincott. cleared at New York 25th uit., for Carderas.
Brig Neille Clifford, Littefield, for Philadelphia, was loading at Kingston Ja., 16th uit.
Brig Nasarene, Murphy, at Matanzas 18th uit., for a nort north of Hatteras.
Sohr W. H. Treat, from Cleantunges for Philadelphia, put into Charleston yesterday, leaking.
Schrs Aunie Eurton and Clara, honce, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs Aunie Eurton and Clars, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr J L. Merrill, Weeks, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C. 25th ult., with 825 tons old from Schr Florence, of Philadelphia, bound worth, was passed 26th ult. by the steamship Leo, at New York from Savannah.

Schr E G. Iryis, Atkins, from Jacksonville, at New York 26th ult.

Schr E G. Iryis, Atkins, from Jacksonville, at New York 26th ult.

Schr B, & E. Kelley, Helley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 28th ult.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Smith, from Provisence for Philadelphia at New London 28th ult.

Schr H, L. Shatant, hence for Boston, called from New London 18th ult.

Schr Admiral, Steetman, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 28th ult.

Schr Kilma and Rebecca. Price, hence for George-Born, D. C., with ocal, was driven ashere hight of I'm ult., off Alexandria, and remained 38th, embedded in the mud.